

Probe of Inflation and Cosmic Origins: Optical Design and Sensitivity



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You need precise numbers throughout. Not ~ ¹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Minnesota/Twin Cities, ²affiliation

Scientific Observations

- Measure or set upper limits on primordial B-modes with $\sigma(r) \sim 10^{-5}$
- Determine the number of light relic particles, N_{eff}, \bullet to $\sigma(N_{eff}) < 0.03$ Measure τ , the optical depth to reionization to cosmic variance limits, $\sigma(\tau) = 0.002$ Along with BAO observations, measures Σm_{y} , the sum of neutrino masses, or sets an upper limit of 15 meV Map Galactic magnetic fields from large scales to 0.05 pc in nearby molecular clouds Map 1000s of protoclusters and clusters via the SZ effect Map the CIB and dusty infrared galaxies across the full sky



Optical Design

Focal Plane



Instrument

- 70 times the polarization sensitivity of *Planck* \bullet 21 bands from 20 GHz to 800 GHz lacksquare
- Primary, passive cooling to 40 K Aperture Focal Plane, Stop, 4 K 100 mK Secondary, 50 cm 4 K
- 1.4 m Open Dragone, corrected to reduce coma [1]
- 18 x 12 degree field of view
- f/1.42 system gives compact focal plane
- 12,356 polarization sensitive TES bolometers \bullet
- 1' resolution at 800 GHz lacksquare
- Full-sky coverage lacksquare
- Mulitplexed readout,
 - FDM: x100 per pair of wires
 - TDM: 128 rows, 100 columns \bullet
- Launch vehicle is a Falcon 9, 4.6 meter fairing lacksquare
- Precession and spin based scan strategy from L2 lacksquarewith $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $\beta = 65^\circ$



Alternative Design Considered





• Three color pixels, six polarization sensitive detectors per pixel

Sensitivity

- White noise only
- Includes photon (dominates), phonon, readout, and Johnson noise terms
- 4 year mission at 95% observing efficiency



• Total integrated map depth of 0.63 μK_{CMB} arcmin

Larger, difficult to baffle sidelobes

- f/2.5 or greater increases focal plane size and mass
- Large secondary difficult to actively cool
- Lower optical aberrations



[1] C. Dragone, "First-order correction of aberrations in Cassegrainian and Gregorian antennas," in IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol. 31, September 1983.